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ed accordingly. leations of a personal nas - Il be charged louble price. - Letters to the Editors on business connected ith the office, must be post paid, or they will not attended to.

THE SCATTERED HOUSEHOLD. The family group is gathered,
And all are happy there;
The cheerful glance and word pass round,
For life with them is fair. A foll, unbroken household,

The mother's smile is sweeter then-The Father's glance more bright. There is another gathering. But one is wonting there; The youth, who ant beside his sire, Comes not to fill his chair.

It is a pleant sight !

The grave-yard hears another stone-The miss done sleeps beneath—
The cheerful smile doth yet pass round,
But thou are felt, oh death. Again there is a gathering, But where is she whose smile Was wont to make hearts glad-Our Father's cares beguile?

In vain we list a mother's voice, 'Tis silent, in the tomb! The happp smile is seen no more; Where mirth was, now is gloom. Once more there is a gathering;

Once more an empty space Proclaims that death has been at work, To fill a brother's space, His grave is in a distant isle, Made by a stranger's hand! Oh! hard it is to die nway From one's own native land!

That group will never gather more, Around that kindred hearth! "Tis broken up-what death bath left, Are scattered o'er the earth! And where that humble mansion stood, There now is not a stone To mark the spot, or tell of those Who to their graves are gone

RECIPES. Brown Bread Pudding .- Mix well together half ound of dried bread crumbs, and same weight of ant of fresh bread crumbs; a large spoonful of su-ar; the polk of six and the white of three eggs; ad having sensoned it with notineg and cinnamon, oil it for two hours. It may be served without

Scotch Hotch Potch.- Take equal qu resh beef and mutton, about a pound and a half of ach, to three points of water, chop them finely and et them simmer gently in a stew pan. When the eat becomes tender, season it with sult and pepper, nd add a peck of peas, two pound of potatoes, two or three young carrots, and two cauliflowers, a few onions, and dredge with flour. When the potatoes are done, it will be ready. In the season when vegetables are in the greatest perfection, this is one he most wholesome, agreeable, and economical dishsthat are made. This quantity will be sufficient

Irish Stew .- Four pounds of potatoes, and a ound and a half of meat, with a few onions, and ne carrot, makes a good stew for six or seven perus. The meat must be cut into small pieces ; if is half mutton it will be the better; add about ree pints of water. When the portion of potatoes are in pulp, it will be done. Season it with sait

Scotch Barely broth .- To three quarts of water out a quarter of a pound of barley, which is to be out in when the water is lukewarm; two or three ounds of the lean end of the neek of the mutton is est for broth, but a thin flank of beef is also very good. When it comes to boil, put in half a banch of turnips cut in quarters, two scraped carrots, and two or three opions, add sait and pepper. The before the vegetables are added.

A very Economical Dish - One pound of syusages, cur in pieces, with three pounds of potatoes, and a few onions, with about a table spoonful o ur, mixed in cold water, and added to it, wil one five or six persons. It must be well boiled.

Red Current Jelly.—Strip the currents, put them into jars or pans, and hake them; strain of the juice through a sieve; having loaf sugar poundal and dried, in the proportion of one pound to one put of juice, set the juice over the fire, and when boiling throw in the sugar gradually, stirring the time all the sugar is stirred in, the juice will be rea ny to peney, and if lent too long over the fire, the jetceome candied. Pour into small sized pars. By this method the jelly will be perfectly clear without skimming, which saves waste and trouble.

To Bottle Red Currents.- Cut the currante carefully from the stalks so that the skins may not broken, into clean and perfectly ary quart bottes, adding gradually as you fill, two ounces of finely sifted sugar; this may be done with a tea spoon, se that the sugar may fall on each layer of currents. Fill the bettles, and rosin the cor'es; and the plan of keeping them, as well as bottled goodberries, they are thus secured from coming in contact with lamp walls. It succeeds much better than burying

hem in the earth. Economical Pudding .- Make a nice light paste but not very rich; roll it out thin, then spread some d currants; roll it up, and put a cloth around it; then boll for about two hours, according to the size. The currants may be omitted, if preferred.

Benevolence.—The late Archbishop of Bordeaux (Cheverus) was remarkable for his tolerance and calightened benevolence. The following aneodote will not be read without interest:—
"My lord," said a person to him one day "here a poor women come to ask charity, what do you

a poor woman come to ask charity, what do you "How old is she !"

Seventr.

"She says so.

"She must be relieved—give her twenty-five

"Twenty-five francs, my lord ! it is too muchtilly as she is a Jewess.

"Ye, my lord."

"Oh, that makes a difference-give her fifty france then, and thank her for coming.

BANGERS OF EXCESSIVE BANKING TO THE SOUTH

Extract from a speech of the Hon. Robert J. Walker, delivered in the Senate of the United

States during the special session. "The creation of this great bank power, to beindeed a question not only affecting the issues of our government here, but a question whether these States shall be recolonised—whether the English bank, and its American alies, shall regulate all our ommerce, and the price of all our products. It is now boldly asked, that England should have a vast irculation in gold and silver, but that we should have very little silver, and no gold, and substitute bank paper, controlled by the power which retains the metals. That money should be debased in value here, to enable England to control our busiess and eleculation—that England may sell her mports bereat our paper prices, whilst she gives for our exports the diminished price arising from a metalic or chiefly metallic currency. No nation could long stand the operation of such a system; but the exporting States, the price of whose stande depends chiefly upon the English market, and not the amount of American paper money, would com-be reduced to absolute bankruptcy. With the expanajon of the paper or ney here, every naticle the planter desires to purchase would be enlanced in price, whilst his cutton, regulated by the English market, and currency, would remain nearly stationary; till soon tife express of raising catton would be so greatly increased, whilst the price of the article remained nearly the same, that little or no profit would be derived from the culture. It is not the nominal paper prices of property here that give real prosperity to the planter, but the next profit upon the staple he raises, in calculating which the expansion of American paper money, is precisely so the a diminution of his profits. Upon the exporting States, then, is thrown nearly the whole burden of this system. They participate in all the evils of an explosion, and during the expanding process, whilst they give more for every article connected with conducting a plantation, their great Stanle experiences no correspondent rise, being gave to the charms of the thropera thicket or well kept grove. less inflated. European money market. To illus- It is in the recesses or in. American force that one trate this position, suppose, from the absence of forgets to listen to any thing save the vone of Nabank paper, the expense in Egypf, the East Indies, ture as she whispers in the summer's breeze, or or Brazil, of raising cotton, including the interest on capital, was one cent per ib., whilst here from the paper expansion, it was six cents per pound; how long could we withstand the competition—the cotton of all other countries bringing in Europe the same price as our own? Is it not evident, that a few years more of expansion of the American paper system would reduce the exporting States to absolute bankraptcy, and the whole country to the most abject dependence on the money power of England—selling her imports here, by the false standard of our paper money, and purchasing low all our exports at the price regulated by her less inflated currency? In this way, England would

here by our paper money, and exports depressed by being measured by a currency more nearly me-tallie, and thus the whole nation sustains a great "It would be most curious and instructive to comsenting the price current of cotton, of domestic oduce consumed wholly in the United States, and he amount of paper circulation. These tables I have neither had the time or opportunity to prepare; but this much must be known to every Ser ctor, that as the paper money, before an explosion rose in amount, domestic produce rose also, whilst cotton at the same period repeatedly fell-being regulated by the European money market. One inct alone will be conclusive evidence of the minciple, that whilst from 1815 to 1825 the prices of our eotton, including Sea Island, averaged eighteen cents per pound, from the latter period to 1835, inclusive, the average price was less than twelve cents per pound, whilst from 1815 to 1835, our paper eirculation has nearly doubled. The price of our cot-ton, then, instead of augmenting with the increase of our papermoney, has actually greatly fiden un-der the operation. The expanded paper money system operates as a perpetual tax upon the planter, and nothing is more clearly demonstrable than that, if every expense attending the conducting of a cotton plantation, including the property itself rose in the same proportion, for the next, as it had done for the last three years, whilst cotton remained stationary, we should be compelled to abandon

vastly retard our actual increase of national wealth,

by selling her imports to us at our paper prices, for

our exports, estimated by her nearer approach to a metallic currency. Is it not seen, in this exchange

of imports for experts, we get, for the same money, fewer imports, and England more exports, by the

precise ratio in which imports are raised in price

Is not the ship itself a wonder! That a fabric so gigantic as a first rate ship of trane or of war, framed of ponderous timber, compacted with bolts and bars of still more ponderous iron, holding in its bosom mases of merchandize, under where pon-derous weight strong cars have granted, and paved streets trembled, or hearing on her deck hosts of armed men, with the thundering armament of a nation—that a fabric thus framed and freighted should float in a fluid into which if a man fail he sinks and is lost, is in itself a wonder. But that such a fabric should traverse occass, struggling on and the strike of seas and storms—that it should hold on its way like "a thing of life," may, a thing of intellect, a being endued with courage and samuthe feeling of triumph, is, as it seems to face, a greator wonder still. Let me ask you to stand, as you perhaps have stood, upon the deek of such a ship,

the business as altogether unprofitable."

"In the dead waste and middle of the night." now in the strong light of the moon as it looks down upon you between the swelling sails, or not in the deep shadow which the sails throw over you Hear the majestic thing that beers you breasting and breaking throng!; the waves that onpose then serves to her march! She is moving alone on the top of the world, through the dread solitude of the sea. Nothing is heard, save, perhaps, the falling back of a wave, that has been showing its whit crest to the moon, or, as your ship is ploughing he to watch, while they sleep as sweetly in her boso as in their beds at home; and though she sees no convoy to guard her, and no lorch bearer in guide er, she seems as conscious that she is going safe, this a wonder :- Pierpant.

It any man possessed every qualification to suceed in life, it is probable that he would remain perfeculy stationary. The consciousness of his powers would tempt him to omit opportunity after opportunity to the end of his days. Those who do su ordinarily owe their success to some disadvantage under which they labor, and it is the struggic against a difficulty, that brings loculties into play.

Ordinary men are too often ruined by an overestimate of their own powers; extraordinary men are kept back by the opposite error.—They calcu-late remote difficulties, hastead of advancing to them; and if they trusted to their resources, they would find no obstacle to be insurmountable.

Remember, that he is indeed the wisest and the appiest man, who by constant attention of thought, encoverative greatest opportunity of doing and with ardent and anumated resolution, breaks through every opposition, that he may improve

WHAT IS LIVE .- There is eleoqueuses of thought is well as of language, in the following paragraph from Arnott's Elements of Physics : "The functions by which the animal body as-

sumes foreign matter from around, and converts them into its own substances is hale inviting some of its details; but taken altogether is one the most wonderful subjects which can engage the imman attention. It points directly to the curious and yet unanswered question: What is life? The student of nature may analyse with all his art those minute portious of matter called seeds, and which he knows to be the rudiments of future creatures, and the links by which endiess generations of living treatures hang to existence, but he cannot disco-tangle and display apart their mysterious area! that something under the influence of which deter-mines its form and proportions. One such substance thus becomes a beautione rose bush a mothor a noble oak, a third an eagle, a fourth an elephant, en in the same way out from the rudest materials broken seeds, and leaves of plants and pits of anmeat fleah is built up the human frame itself, whether of the active male, combining gracefulness and strength, or of the gentle woman, with brauly ahould be the origin of the bright human eye, whose glance pierces as it the invisible soul-were shot with it, of the lips which pour sweetest ele-quence, of the laryex which, by vibrating, fills the arrounding air with music and more wonderful, than all, of that mass shut up within the boay forress of the skull, whose delicate texture is the abou of the soul, with its reason which contemplates, and its sensibility which delights, in these and uniles ther miracles of creating

Travellers may boost as they will about the charms of sunny Italy, and the delights of vineclad. France, but for magnificence and brilliant beauty give us America when Autumn has shed ty in the appearance of the woodlands, arrayed in their many-colored follage, and a depth of silence in their glades entirely unknown to those accustomed to the tries and well ordered but less commanding ture as she whispers in the summer's breeze, or speaks aloud in the wildness of the winter's blast .-The freedom from encloure, and wide expanse of uncultivated hill and dale, mingle themselves with our imaginings, and endow as with a portion of the spirit of her liberty that seems to pervade them. No aut cottage, with its trim tence entwined with leafy wreaths, intrudes itself upon the gaze, and bespeaks a portion of our thoughts, that would roun in all the wantonness of unrestrained captice. No human voice, with its carol or its discourse, breaks n upon the holiness of reflections the sanctuary of which is to be found in the depths of the heart, where in silence is offered up the sacrifice of well tempered affections. With the rustle of the leaf or the rush of the streamlet as their only accompaniments, the workings of thought busy themselves with the outspread book of Nature, and gathering from its pages the precepts of wisdom, teach us to appreciate as we should the various phases under which its loveliness is developed. Where man is not seen and art is not known, are displayed glories which his spirit could never have devised and which his pencil cannot imitate. It is in the loneliness of the wild, and amid the silence of the wilderness, that we are taught to turn our gaze inwardly, and meditate on the frailty and failibility of him for inay be necessary provision of succor to communication pare tables from 4800 to the present period, repre- whose use the magnificent works by which he is surrounded were made. - Balt. American.

which are to come; reflection calls to mind what is ast. The one is the offspring of that creative over, the hungination; the other of the memory. The one is elated with the expectation of future happiness, the other looks back with a last; the one quisite pleasure, on experienced incidents; the one takes it abode in the cheerful breast of youth, the uppiness, the other looks back with a smile of exther in the experienced ocean 21 old am,

may be said to possess double pleasure from the antierpation of the happiness which an approaching event will confer upon us, and also, that we cannot fully enjoy one, without reflecting upon it. It is hard to determine from which of these faculties of the human mind it is, that we receive the more pleasure. How highly gratifying to the old man, must if be to recollect a well-spent hie; with what delight can be dwell on his paerile tricks, and youthful imployments, when the tinge- of health glowed upon his cheek, and when strength nerved his imbs; the many happy years he has cojoyed, blessed with the sames of a youthful bride; with what respect and attention ought the young to belon to the tales of his youth. If not entertested by them, duty ought to command their strention; for we can in no manner, more than by doing this, draw upon us the love and affection of the aged; we can in no way more agreeably indulge their humors, and stow on their wrinkled countenances, the smiles of satisfaction.

PRINTER'S PROYERES.—Never inquire thou of the editor for the news, for behold it is his duty at the appointed time to give it unto thee wothout

When thou dost write for his paper, never say unto him "what thinkest thou of my piece?" for it may be, that the troth may offend thee. It is not fit that thou should ask him, who is the

author of the article; for his duty requires han to keep such things to himself.

When then dost enter into a printing office, have a care unto thyself, that thou does not touch the

type, for thou mayst cause the Printer much trou-

Look they not at the copy which is in the hands of the compositors; for that is not meet in the sight Neither examine their the proof sheet; for it is

of ready to meet thine eye, that thou mayest understand it. Prefer the paper of thy county to any other subscribe immediately for it, and payin advance, and it shall be well with thee and thy latte ones.

An Accommodating Tradesman .- A rhyming. and we may add an accommodating jeweller in Johnstown, Montgomery Co. N. Y. after informing his friends of the numerous deeds he can perform a regulating and repairing their watches, jewels, &c. them that in return for his services-

He will take, if he can get it, castr, Or corn or tye or outs or wheat, Or almost any thing to gat. Eggs, butter, vent, amoned park of cheese, Petatoes, buckwheat, if you please, Or flax or yars or tow or week, Whenever you say shear or pull. Becawax, tallow, lard or honey,

And I wont refuse your money Love and Friendship. Perhaps it would be betald go on smoother and happier without it. siendship is the wine of existence, but lave is the

THE BOUQUET. My Rosa, from the intraced grove,
Brought me a sweet bouquet of posies,
And asked, as round my mack she clung,
If tailing I preferred to roses?
"I cannot tell, sweet wife," I sighed,
"But kiss me are Irse the posies."
She did. "Oh, I prefer, I oried,

Thy tree lips to a dozen roses. A rich lazy grl will make a rich man poor ; Therefore, bachelors, look out for industrious and when you wed!

THE CANADAS. Meeting in Enffalo New York.

The following resolutions were passed at a more ing held at Buffalo N. Y. on the 5th ult, to express the sympathics of the citizens with the Canadians in their struggle for independence.

Resolved, 'That we hold the forms of all good garuments to be such as have been selected by wis tesmen, after mature consideration, and not by the chance of past ages; and that we consider a forms of civil pavernment as tyrnnaical and unjust, which do not derive their powers from the consent of the governed; and that such powers can alone be legalinately conferred by the sulliages of a free

Bereived: That as the ends for which governments are instituted among men, are the securities of "life, liberty and the persuit of happiness," we, us American citizens, will at all thores recognize the regul of any people, whenever their forms of poverment she I become destructive of these ends, to alter or abolish theorem institute new forms of government, laying their handather on such provipes and organizing its powers in such forms, as to their thall seem must likely to effect their sailty and hap-

hibited to the world, within the last few years, alonment which has existed in the province of Upper and Lower Ganada, has entirely failed to secure to to people of those provinces those personal rights chick are unaffenable to oil mankind, and to give that security for his and property, which they have a right to demand; and that while Great Britain has still claimed dominion over those provinces, she has permitted them to relapse into a state of politi-cal degradation that will, in the eyes of the memors of the earth, justify the people in arising in the naover her the isfluence of its mild sunshine, and her jerry of their own strength, and establishing such forests have been touched by the childing breath of themselves as will secure the northern blast. There is there a sobered digni-Resolved, That we sincerely regret the short sighted policy of the Colonial Government chould

have so far forgotten itself as to commence hostiliics against men who simply ask what they inherited is their birth right, and is guarantied by the "Magwa CHARTS," to the people of England and their colonies, "Phat from "the colonies, sentiments and wishes of the people of in Colonies, repeatedly urged by their representatives through the House de petitions to the Imperial Parliament, that they

fathers bequeathed to us, and invisted upon as their Resolved, That the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada had a right to look to the England, for that giorious diadem and brilliant cor stellation in the political heavens, entitled their RIGHTS, LIBERTIES, FRANCHISES and PRIVILEGES; and in the maintainance of this principle, to seek such redress as would enable them hands of the potter, and that the interests of Lowo disenthral themselves from a grim-visaged Exce otive Council; and that by a denial in one instance and an observed silence in another, the English Go vernment have acted contrary to the impartial administration of justice, and in direct opposition to the (undamental principles of LIBERTY, Resolved, That the control exercised by a guar-

han over the ward, is only tolerable in his migority and instead of bringing forth the energies of th man, are only calculated to sustain the weakness of youth, so while a system of Colonial Government tics of early settlers, and protect them from aggres sion, rather than the means of bringing forth the regovernor of a nation, it is therefore no longer embaraHadrecame a member of the House of Assembly, but there are things which I wish to take away ble by a people when they have acquired within themselves the necessary physical and poblical strength to put in force and operation a just and elliicht system of government, based upon the immi table principle of national free-form and liberty, and that we believe there now exists with the people of the Canadas such physical and political strength, whenever their watchword ceases to their grievanon and becomes the assertion of their rights.

Resolved, That we disclaim the charges of excing Sedition, of linwarding a civil war, or of parti-pating in allenating the affections of the Canadians on Great Britain, but that being fully persuaded of their great grievances and privations, we deem it I, when the bonds of political society are broken, died, when the boilds of position society are unsuch and are considered as two distinct powers, to sympathize with that party whose cause we deem just, and it is only what justice and generosity require in the behalf of men lighting in the defence of their therties, to carne ty beseech the GOD OF BATTLES to afford them such succor as they shall and in need of in the day of their trouble.

Reselved, That although it is a well settled prinple of international law, and recognised as such by the law of mations, that it is right, just, and faudable or asset in every way a Colony making a just war with the Mother country (whose near are those of injustice) and serve only to keep man in a sinte of revitue; and that the practiple is made so broad at it is the bounder-duty of every nation to render och aid, who can give it without being wanting itself, as was done when the people of England constanted around James the Second and sought the stance of the house of Orange; and also of the ferman Protestants, assisting the French Refor-sers against France; and of France more latterly coring the Netherlands against Spain/still that of the United States to not as Mediator, between the Province and the English Government, as was grown and foul weeds in its course, and ouriel the contract of the Legistre cureof. As the coact of the English Government, as was grown and foul weeds in its course, and ouriel the contract of the Legistre cureof. As the coact of the English Government, as was grown and foul weeds in its course, and ouriel the contract of the Legistre cureof. As the coact of the English Government, as was grown and foul weeds in its course, and ouriel the contract of the Legistre cureof.

of our Government to cherish a spirit of peace with all nations, and above all else to keep ourselves free from those political companions which have a tenlency to draw us into the whirtpool of foreign cor est; be it also the correct doctrine to sempoons! observe impartial neutrality; and at the onset to repel the landing of any troops, that may have the Canadas in view, and that although the President of the United States may have the power vested in him, still it is earnestly hoped that he will look upon t as an unjust war on the part of England, and that the truth of it carries along with it, no manne of right to make our own peaceful shores one scene of rude commotion; warfare and carange, but thut our own tranquility and common salety re quires that we should be mistress of our own territories, and the liberty to deny the right of passage to any European power.

[The Commercial Advertiser published in Buffalo has the following very judicous observations in reference to the proceedings of the meetings]

As faithful chroniclers of the times, we have give en above, what we believe to be a fair report of the proceeding last right. We cannot, however, suffer them to go forth to the world, without a won! of comment. All our feelings and sympathies are with the Canadians. We do not precisely know what grievances they have to company of, but they pro-fess to be fighting for Liberty. Liberty that magic word, immediately arounes all the addler feelings in the breast of every American, and when we are ap-pealed to, in behalf of a suffering and oppressed people, a spontaneous borst of entinessan and sympathy is the result. But are not proceedings, such as we have recorded, honorable as they are to the hearts of those engaged in them, calculated to produce results, directly opposite to what were intendto embark personally in the contest now

going on in the Lower Province? We presume,we know, that they do not. Exaggrated accounts of this meeting, as of the former one, will be gireful over this country and Upper Canada. It will be represented as an experision of public opinion on the part of the whole city, and the Upper Canadians well see their a sure pledge, that, if they will rise, they will receive effectual assistance from side. Is he fulfilled? The people of the Lower Province, thus er, have shown them elver about if any one deems such accountal relations an only dantly able to cope will the government without | uniter, let him try to sustain a hindred specimen, any foreign aid, and all the flow ment we may in all its parts. He must have the eye of a paintable here can only inference the Upper Fourace. Is it not premature, to say the least, to get up mostings in this city, before we know that our moglibors across the water have any intention of rising! Our relations with Great Britain age of the most important, aminable and delicate nature. It it was or product, by any ner of our, pactrate ill blood hetween the two entiries? Until something more definite is known—until some good may result from our action, we curries like hope that the committee, to whom is given the power of calling future me tiags,

will not exercise that power. [it is said that President Van Buren has directed onnamication to Gov. Marcy Wrequesting his atention to any movements growing out of the present contest in the Canadac that may violate the laws of the United States passed to preciee the relations of amily with foreign powers, and requesting also his prompt interference to arrest the parties concorned, if any proparations are made of a hostile nature against any foreign power in amite with the United States. Similar communications bave been addressed to the Executives, and to the District Attornies and Marshals of Vermont and Mich-

The PROVERS IN CANADA,- We apprehend, from certain remarks in various papers, that the causes and the character of the present difficulties, in Lower Cana la, particularly near Montreal, are for from being well understood. In some papers it has even been minuted, that it is a second Textan affair. Nothing can be more erromeous, as every one at all acquainted with the bestory of Canada, well knows. Under the victorious arms of Lord Amberst, and George Woll, Canada, a French Colony, became subject by the law of nations, to the Braish Crown. Before the conquest, the Go-vernment of France made Canada, without referof Assembly, and sought for bitherto by minimera-ble politions to the Imperial Parliament, that they in the side of the British Colonies; and since then, seek, and ask for nothing more than what our fore-fathers begreathed to us, and assisted upon as their est of the Canadians, the British Government has likewise made it a thorn in the side of the United States. To complete and continue this hostile relation, the Braush have from time to time resorted to its usual means to increase this dependencyer Canada, especially, were no further regarded, than as making the province an instrument of dans ger and annoyance to the Northern States. Among the first to rise up against the system at the close of the last war, was Mr. Papineau, the Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada. He per-ceived how completely the wealthy portion of the Canadians had been capited into the support of that war, and how the few addication had been dragone d into it. The connercial regulations of the Britsh Government, peccending to be for the benefit of Canada, he saw through, and laughed to scorn - the official minious son out by the Government he for the County of Montreal, was soon after elected Speaker, and for the last twenty years has regularly been rescireted and headed the opposition to the British influence. To maintain this fulluence, lorge garrisons of regular troops have been maintained in every considerable town in Canada, and the demor- streets. dizing consequences have been fully observed and keenly felt by the reflecting portion of the Canadisans, and care stly remonstrated against, but with-

In this sketch of the position of Lower Canada and Great Britain, we only intend to refer to the dements of the present discord; but we may adow up the delails, at some future periods ladged our affection, at this moment, was only frawn to the subject by an extremely abusive allusion to Mr. Papinean, contained in a morning-paper and hav-ing good reason to believe that ale. Pa personal gloracter in an elevated us his political position is conspictions, we deem it but justice to place him in a fair attitude before the American public. - Boston Stateaman.

Sovereign and Independent, of the nations, the tide of emigration now flowing into our country will soon couble us to prosecute the war with vigour, even to sol for a more abundant and less degenerate spe-cies. Were we amezed, our voice would be but a explor fa the councils of the great mation, we have was realed beauth the lar, and said he could aftempt nothing, with a prospect of success. Hitherto our course has been brilliant, and why int anticipate a glorious destroy? Let us embrace no lovergn country? Let our motto be Liberty and ur course onward, and we shall prosper. Texas Chronicle.

We have never seen a more general expression of leasure than is exhibited by our breads when speagreetings of congratuation, that Maria Van Buren is the People's President and every way worthy of their confidence and support. The brain of and decision of the man, well-suit the character of these who amid the threads; prescription, contamely and dictation of the Bank are formay—have every about to their principles and breasted the atoms in its first contamination of the read, "and breasted the atoms in its first contamination, while marshalled under the horsest little of the read," and is not easily reaches ng of the Message. On all odes we hear the est raying, while marshalled under the hander of the manly, the honest, the patrious Jackson. Deer hold upon the Democratic party, that he will secure to home If when the Message shall have gone its course throughout the land. Nobly and unawervingly adhering to his own opinion, as formed upodeliberation, yet, as well becomes one of his known es one of his known devotion to the spirit of our Republican instirutions he leaves the decision of the question to Congress, by whose will as the Representatives of the people, he will abide, but suil reserving to houself such action as his sense of the Constitution will perant,

administration party shall be called loco-focos, the term of fucifers should be applied to the Whigs. The distinction account in the leading members of the whigh party a perfect resemblance of Mittan's "Son of the Morang," who preferred rather to "Form of the Morang, "Morang, Heli than serve in Heaven. - sungiville . It

GULLIVERANA. Lying is a feel practice at hest, but there is a species of aportive exhite lie," which, when well managed, has an 'ear-kissing smack' m, if that is

quite deligitatul. Gulliver's talent in this line has seldom been approached. Whether in Lainput or brobdigung, he never forgets himself, the way, that was a good story of a man pavelan hour or more to the marvellous tales of persound adventure, told by two affacted lineks from the city. My uncle, said be, had three children; my father had the same number; all boys. There was some property in disputs between the families and after a protracted quarrel, it wise arread that the question should be decided by combat between the six sons. My chiest bronker fought first, and his entagonist was mortally wounded, and carried off; my next eldest con-

for me, and it was with great frepidation that I took my position in frost of my youngest cousin. We fired, and -Here was a pause for a moment; and the excited cockneys eagerly inquired, Well, what was the result P. Why I was killed on the spat P. was the reply; my adversory's bullet pierced my heart, and I expired without a groan! My murderer became possessed of the property in dispute, which he soon this iputed and is now a mountebank conjurer. It was only yesterday that I saw him at his tricks, in a little village through which he passed. He had placed a ladder in the open streets, its top in the sir; and when I lost sight of him, as the stage wheeled away, he had reached the uppermost round and was drawing the ladder ofter him? The town bred Mauchausens reserved their narvols, during the remainder of the journey. This undenbted paratice is akin to the following story, which we have from the best authority. Two pasengers, coming down the Mississippi in a steamhoat, were shooting birds, etc. on shore, from the deck. Some sportman converse ensued, in which

man in killing rackoons; that he had repeatedly shot fifty in a day. 'What o' that?' said a Ken-tackinn: 'I make nothing of killing a hundred -scoon a day, or nary lack.' Do you know Capt-ing Scott, of our state!' asked a Tennessean by. He now is something like a shot. A hundred coon. Why he never plints at one, without histing him. He never misses, and the coons know it. Tother day he levelled at an old on in a high tree. The varmint looked at him a minute, and then bawled out : 'Hello Cap'n Scott! is that you? Yes, was the reply. Well don't shoot! says he; es no use! Hold on; Pil come

one remarked, that he would turn his back to no

down ; I give in !'- which he did !' It is unnery. - Knickerbocker - Editor's table. The best Revenge .- Tosso being told that he had thir opportunity of taking advantage of a very bit-

rom hou; not his honor, his wealth or his life, but To send an uneducated child into the world, in

more than to turn out a mad dog or a wild best but the

It is generally surposed that Illinois is a non-slave holding State. The fact is otherwise. There is a large number of slaves in Binois, originally held by the French population. Muny of these slaves are now in officer hands, and they are believed to be in-ercasing. Whether the Constitution or the laws of the State lave mode any provision for their final carpeiration or not, we cannot say.

Homan,-I have always remorked, that women, in all countries, are civil and obliging, tender and humane; that they are ever inclined to be cay, and checrlul, Umorous and made if and that they do not bestate, like wen, to perform a generous action. Not hanging, not arrogant, not apparelluns, they are full of courte sy, and found of society; more habit, in general, to arr, than man, but in general, who, more virtuous, and performing meta good second. number was discussed on Saturday evening lest, by the members of the Texas Philosophical book by in the phase, and decided in the negative. We be bever that more tensia of the Texam, though they were in layor of annexation when they exceeded by the philosophila of the phase, and decided in the negative. We be bever that more tensia of the Texam, though they were in layor of annexation when they exceeded by beved that nane-tenins of the Texana, though they were in favor of annexation when they expected an overwhelming force of invaders, have not the feast disposition now to sacrifice their nationality and dear bought torrels, to begome an inequirient and clear bought harrels, to begons an insugate and and to me, and could feel to me, and cou manner, that, if I was dry, I drank the sweet to drainglet, and it hungry, into the convert morely with a double reliable. Ledgard.

keress, the was reated bound the ber, and sud be could not think of going without giving her a ker-"Friend," said sac, "three must not do it." "Oh, by heavers, I will," rebuild the eager barrister.—
"Well, faind, as thore has aworn, thee may do it, has three mest not make a practice of it."

Acrossman Facts.—A gendleman of this city went into the store, of a merchant tailor yesteraby and ordered a mittof cigities; and what is very re-mark nine after implicing the price of the garments —and belief the inflated during to measure him—

Something aimset equal to the above came under-our own observation on Thursday. A good hole-ing, portly gentlemen from New Hampshire, who suvera little off the read," and is not easily reach-cal by a coherbar, easied ut our counting from and and forty dollars for five years subscription to the daily paper. It was a noble deed! "As a stranger, we gave him a hearty welcome." - Com. Gazette-The Port Gilson Correspondent Mitherto a non committal, has come out in favor of Tory Van Bu-

enism. - Columbus Juges,
The naxious vapours of the Bighee, have certain-In nations vapours of the English have certainly discribered, the stomath of our friend of the Argus, and through the sympathy of the body with the mind, rendered han a little waspish in disposition. The course pursued by it e califor of this paper habeen one, which he conscientiously believed to be right. He is glad, however, that his position in the